

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his prime minister, and summoned Hussein, the leader of the war party, to whom will be intrusted the conduct of affairs in the present crisis.

The Prince of Wales has reached home from his protracted and eventful voyage to the Indies.

The English Ambassador at Constantinople has warned his Government of the extremely critical condition of affairs throughout Turkey, expressing the fear that a general massacre of Christians may occur at any moment.

Turkey has proceeded to bring the Salonica rioters to prompt punishment.

A very excited state of affairs exists at Constantinople. The lower classes are being armed by the enemies of the Sultan, and Greeks and Armenians are threatened with violent death. Advice from St. Thomas state that 450 persons were arrested in Barbadoes. The prisons were full. Many persons had taken refuge on vessels. There was great destruction of property. It is estimated that the damage done is equal to the total value of the provision crop of the island. A recurrence of the rioting was apprehended.

The report that ex-President Dominico, of Hayti, died of his wounds is not true. He arrived at St. Thomas April 21, on a French man-of-war.

The British authorities have again extended the time of keeping Winslow, the Boston forger, in custody for another ten days, to await the final reply of Secretary Fish.

The English court has decided to entertain favorably the request for an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners.

Intelligence from Salonica announces the port blockaded, and none of the inhabitants allowed to leave until the inquiry is terminated.

Three or four German iron-clads have been ordered to Salonica, to enforce the punishment of the Turks who murdered the French and German consuls.

The conference at Berlin has broken up, having fully agreed upon a continuation of the "peace policy" in relation to the insurrection in the northern provinces of European Turkey.

The London Times' Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference of the ambassadors of Russia, Germany, and Austria is a resolution of the three powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms.

The scheme, if approved by the Western powers, will be recommended by the Porte in a note. If the Porte wishes the desired concessions, the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. If the above project falls through in any of its successive shapes, a conference of all the powers will possibly be proposed.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

East.

A raid was made the other day upon illicit whisky dealers in New York city. Six prominent dealers in the crooked were arrested and held to bail in sums varying from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Chicago Tribune's Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The reaction in public sentiment regarding the numerical success of the Exposition is best shown by the action of one of the leading hotels, the Girard, which to-day reduced its price to \$3.50 a day, the old rate. The hotel-keepers throughout the city are becoming alarmed as the days pass by without bringing any of that vast crowd of foreign visitors which they have been confidently expecting. There are scarcely more outside people stopping in Philadelphia than can be counted in Chicago any one day in the week."

Philadelphia's spirits are beginning to droop. The attendance at the big show is not numerous, and a feeling of despondency is creeping over the city. Brotherly Love, whose anticipations had been rather extravagant.

Extortion is beginning to wane at Philadelphia. The price of lager beer, hitherto ten cents, was the other day reduced to five cents on the Centennial grounds, and the managers summoned before them the restaurateurs and compelled a reduction of their enormous rates.

West.

Reliable reports from nearly the entire State of Kansas show the wheat crop unusually better than ever before, and at least twenty per cent. acreage more than last year.

The City Collector of Chicago, George Von Hollen by name, has run away to Europe, after having squandered about \$100,000 of the city's funds.

A promising mill for \$2,500 a side has been arranged, to come off within 100 miles of Cincinnati, on the 7th of September, between the Englishmen Joe Goss, of England, and Tom Allen, of St. Louis.

United States Marshal Campbell, of Chicago, has returned to Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension Agent, the money she paid him in behalf of David Blinsky, the former incumbent of the pension office.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day the Louisiana riot formed the principal theme of discussion. The result of the conference was the sending of a telegram to Gen. Augur, commanding the United States forces in Louisiana, instructing that officer, on requisition of the Governor, and it appearing that the local authorities are not able to preserve order, to give such aid as in his discretion may be necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

New estimates for War department appropriations have been sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary Taft. The sum total is \$5,607,005 less than the estimate furnished by Belknap.

South.

Two stages, carrying the United States mail and fourteen passengers, were recently robbed near Seguin, Texas, by three highwaymen. The passengers were relieved of all their money, but allowed to retain their watches and jewelry.

Dom Pedro is sojourning in New Orleans.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Republican State convention of Michigan met at Grand Rapids on the 10th inst., and chose delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Henry P. Baldwin, Wm. A. Howard, D. L. Tolson and J. A. Woodman are the delegates at large. No preference was expressed for a Presidential candidate.

The Greenbackers of Wisconsin held a State convention at Madison last week, and selected delegates to the National convention at Indianapolis. A resolution was adopted endorsing Judge David Davis as a suitable candidate for President.

The West Virginia Republican convention met

A WAR OF RACES.

Fighting Between Whites and Blacks in Louisiana—Conflicting Dispatches. (Associated Press Telegrams.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—The New Orleans Times' special, dated Summit, Miss., May 15, says:

Information was received here last night of a row between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, West Feliciana parish, near the Mississippi line. On Friday night about thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in that vicinity, called him to the door and riddled him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out Saturday for the body. The negroes would not give it up. A fight ensued, and three negroes were killed. Two white men are missing. The negroes are gathering. Eleven whites are said to be under arms. The whites are going down from the neighboring counties in Mississippi. A serious fight is expected.

A special to the Republican from Bayou Sara, says: "Eight colored men have been shot dead and hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites killed. Persons just from the scene report sixty blacks killed, but this statement I consider as exaggerated. Twenty colored men are reported held as hostages. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is they will be killed; also, that the number of negroes killed will never be known—preparations having been taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of 'regulars' under arms is said to be 500, from East Baton Rouge, and East and West Feliciana, and Wilkinson county, Miss. The colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. Saturday and Sunday nights numbers of colored men crossed to Point Coupee to escape those who are hunting them."

The delegates selected by the Nevada Democrats to the St. Louis convention are for Tilden first, and Thurman second.

The Connecticut Legislature has elected William H. Barnum to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Washington dispatch says the mint authorities are confident of a still further decline in the value of silver.

Up to May 15 the United States Treasury Department had paid out, in exchange for fractional currency, \$4,500,000 in the new silver coin.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says there is no doubt of the very serious illness of Speaker Kerr. His illness is described as a "deep-seated pulmonary trouble of an aggravated character, which threatens soon to close over his earthly career."

The applications of McKee and Maguire, of the St. Louis whisky ring, for pardon or commutation, have been refused. The President would have nothing to do with these cases, and left them to be decided by the Attorney-general. The latter referred them to the District-attorney and Judge in St. Louis, neither of whom would recommend pardon, and consequently Mr. Pierpont determined not to take the responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Dom Pedro fooled the sight-seers at Annapolis, Md., in his usual fashion. While they waited for him at the railroad depot, he arrived at the naval academy by steamer, looked through the establishment, and was quietly whirled away to dinner by the Governor of the State.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Senate.—There being but few Senators present an adjournment was voted till Monday, without transacting any business.

House.—Cox was elected Speaker pro tem, during the continued absence of Kerr. The House went into committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter-carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The proposition was defeated—125 to 91. Vance, Chairman of the Printing Committee, made a report on the subject of the Government printing-office. The report states that the committee found evidence of waste, extravagance, mismanagement and inefficiency, and recommends the removal of Clapp and the inauguration of the contract system to take the place of the present mode of doing business. The committee also recommended that Clapp be removed from the office of printer, and that the office be abolished.

SATURDAY, May 13.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The case of Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper of the House, consumed most of the session. Glover offered a resolution declaring "that it is the sense of the House that S. H. Fitzhugh is not a proper person to hold the honorable and responsible position of Doorkeeper of the House, and that said Fitzhugh, as Doorkeeper, be and is hereby dismissed forthwith from that office." After a long discussion the resolution was referred to Committee on Rules.

MONDAY, May 15.—Senate.—During the morning hour a number of reports, of an unimportant character, were made from various committees, and the Senate then went into secret session, to deliberate on the question of its jurisdiction as to the Belknap impeachment.

House.—Bills were introduced by Dunsford, to establish a new boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, south of the Missouri river; by Jones (N. Y.) chartering a passenger and freight railroad from the Southeast Atlantic seaboard to Lake Michigan; by White (Ky.), to appropriate Federal appointments among the several Congressional districts; by White, to provide for the repeal of all laws on bank capital and deposits; several resolutions were adopted calling for reports and correspondence as to the whisky ring prosecutions and the dismissal of John H. Henderson as special counsel for the Government; the proposition of turning over the duties in the Internal Revenue bureau to the Commission of Customs, and form a list of the Government defaulters since March, 1865. Morrison moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free of duty, a wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays. Payne's bill to authorize the issue of silver coin to the amount of \$10,000,000, in exchange for legal-tenders, was lost, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The vote was: Yeas, 131; nays, 63.

TUESDAY, May 16.—Senate.—Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide for a safe and elastic currency. Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth, and fifth sections of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. Placed on the calendar. Mitchell spoke at some length upon the evils of Chinese immigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Edmunds, the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Before a decision was reached, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker was directed to certify to the Criminal court of the District the evidence taken against Clapp, Superintendent of the Government printing office. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was under consideration. The item allowing compensation for fast mail service was passed. Lewis offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the offices of doorkeeper and sergeant-at-arms. Adopted.

A WRITER in Turf, Field and Farm urges the use of camels in the United States. He says that in Fillmore's administration the experiment was tried by the War Department at a cost of \$30,000—a brother of Admiral Porter buying and importing a herd. The animals were lost sight of in the rebellion, and it is thought that they found their way into menageries.

INHABITANTS of large cities pay on an average about \$2 per year each for postage.

control in the intervals to give all necessary directions for the conduct of public business and the settlement of his own private affairs.

CURRENT AFFAIRS.

ESSENT Virginia Democratic papers out of twenty declare for Gen. Hancock for President; four for Mr. Bayard.

THERE is a movement among the New Hampshire Republicans to send Edward H. Rollins, of Concord, to the Senate instead of Orin.

THE Kansas Republican Association at Washington has formally declared its preference for Senator Ingalls as the Republican candidate for Vice-president.

TO ENCOURAGE tree-planting in the several counties of Iowa, the Chicago and Northwestern railway offers a pass to Chicago and back for the farmer and his wife in each county who during the year plant and keep living the greatest number of trees.

THE present Spanish Minister of Finance, Senor Salaverria, has made something like an effort to figure up the total of the debt of his country, in order, principally, to show that it cannot be paid. According to his statements, the total is about \$2,555,000,000.

THE Germans have no idea of losing Metz. A garrison of 12,000 men is maintained there, and the magazines of ammunition and stores are sufficient to maintain 40,000 men for three years. To the seven forts already in existence that have been enlarged, four new ones have been added.

THE National Reform League, with headquarters in New York city, has issued its address, signed for the most part by gentlemen more eminent out of than in politics. The League proposes to cast its influence in favor of civil service reform and honest officials. In the Presidential contest its sympathies are at present understood to be with Charles Francis Adams, though it is not as yet bound to any candidate.

SILVER coin will soon be in common circulation, and the little folks, who have scarcely ever seen a genuine half dollar, will gaze at the bright pieces with curious interest. No doubt the idea of silver coin is much pleasanter than of paper currency, but whether it will be as convenient is questionable. However glad people may be to see specie, it is not so "handy" to carry around as a less weighty material. We fancy the old-fashioned purses will come into style again.

TEXAS seems to be about the most thriving of all the Southern States. Railroad-building, which has nearly ceased in the older communities, is lively in Texas. Three roads are now being pushed on. The International is progressing toward Austin, the capital; the Dallas and Wacita is buying forty miles of iron; the Tyler road has now over fifteen miles graded and forty-seven more under contract. A narrow-gauge road is also creeping down from the north, and threatens to revolutionize the methods of building. On the whole, Texas is well off.

WARREN CHASE proposes that "the 60,000 clergymen of the United States meet at Philadelphia this Centennial year, and decide by vote, as the old councils did, just what is the word of God, what it means, and which doctrine is true and which false, full reports of the debates and votes to be published; and in order that the work may be faithfully done, all churches shall continue the salaries of their preachers during this council. Also, that until these questions are settled, the people build no more churches, employ no more preachers, and pay no more pew rent, as they may be sustaining error by doing so, and it ought to be known what the truth is."

ONE of the most ingenious applications of the anger is that of felling trees, especially as practiced on the mammoth growths peculiar to California. It is stated that "the big tree," as it was called, which grew in Calaveras county, contained half a million feet of inch lumber, and was felled by five men working twenty-two and one-half days, making 112 days' labor of this kind upon one tree. This tree measured ninety-two feet in circumference at its base, according to statements which admit of no question in respect to genuineness. It was not cut down with axes, but, as a more practicable method, was bored down with long pump augers, and the wood remaining between the holes was cut off with chisels on the ends of long sticks.

SECRETARY Fish's letter to the Charge d'Affaires at London respecting the Windsor extradition case, sets forth clearly the position of our Government. Simply to abide by the provisions of the treaty was all that the United States claimed in Winslow's case. The treaty does not provide that criminals given up under it shall not be tried on any other offense than the one which causes their extradition. Nor has it been customary either here or in England to place any such restriction upon the trial of the prisoner. All that there is to that view of the subject at all binding, is an understanding that the extradition shall be in good faith for some crime, and not a mere pretext to bring back a criminal. Winslow, being a fugitive from justice, if returned to this country, could be tried for any crime. Finally, the United States cannot consent that Great Britain should name a course of procedure not agreed upon in the treaty.

Not to be Separated.

Gen. E. W. Pierce, of Freetown, Mass., is calmly waiting the time when he and his horse shall lie side by side in the same burial lot. Once, when he was in the army, he was without food for a whole day, and at night he took one ear of corn from six that had been given to his horse, and, having roasted it, made his supper on it, while his horse disposed of the other five. During the meal he resolved, if his faithful horse lived to get home, he would keep him till he died, and then bury him in his family cemetery. When he had got home, this plan was firmly opposed by his wife, who didn't care to be buried beside a dumb brute. But he replied that she couldn't be buried with him then, for he would be buried with his horse, if she wasn't buried at all. The wife has since obtained a divorce, and there is now no obstacle to his cherished desire.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

How They Came to Hate Each Other—A Quarrel and Its Consequences.

WE believe that these gentlemen (Blaine and Conkling) have exchanged no courtesies for the past ten years. On the 24th of April, 1886, while the Army Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. Conkling reflected severely upon Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General during the war. Blaine defended Fry, declaring that there was not a more honorable and high-toned officer in the army than he. He further said: "That officer, I doubt not, is ready to meet the gentleman from New York, or anybody else, in the proper form. I must say that I do not think that it is any very creditable proceeding for the gentleman from New York, here in this place, to traduce Gen. Fry as a military officer, when he has no opportunity to be heard."

Conkling responded: "If Gen. Fry is reduced to depending for vindication upon the gentleman from Maine, he is to be commiserated certainly. If I have fallen to the necessity of taking lessons from that gentleman in the rules of propriety, or of right or wrong, God help me." On a subsequent day Mr. Blaine read a letter in the House from Gen. Fry, which closed as follows: "He (Conkling) can therefore only escape the charge of deliberate and malignant falsehood as a member of Congress, by confessing an unpardonable breach of duty as Judge Advocate. He held both offices and took pay for both at the same time; he has certainly been false to honor in one, and perhaps, as the sequel may show, in both."

This drew an explanation from Conkling of the manner he was employed by the Government. Blaine charged that he violated the law, which he quoted, prohibiting him to receive compensation while holding the office he did. In the progress of the discussion Conkling said: "If the gentleman from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion upon the subject he has been discussing, or upon any other subject pertinent to me, I think that he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion, and as it is a matter of entire indifference to me what the opinion may be, I certainly will not detain the House by discussing the question whether it is well or ill-founded, or by noticing what he says," and concluded by calling Blaine's conduct "ungentlemanly, impertinent and having nothing whatever to do with the question." Blaine closed the discussion as follows: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be so severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so willing; his hangly disdain, his grandiloquent strut, his majestic, supercilious, overbearing, turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House, that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to a satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of the jocose satire!"

That passage at arms between the two distinguished gentlemen ended their personal and social relations, and to each other they have never spoken since.—Chicago Tribune.

The Russian Policy.

Russia at the present moment is as fond of peace as she was a year ago, and her friendship to Austria has suffered no diminution. It is much more advantageous and convenient for her that Turkey should be ruined and Austria lamed without it being necessary for her to march a single Russian battalion to the East; but no man of understanding can doubt for a moment that one decided earnest word from Russia would suffice to induce Serbia to disarm, and that no such word is spoken is a proof of the protection afforded by that power to the enemies of the Porte and Austria. If the insurrection of the rayahs last fall next winter, Turkey will be ruined for many a long year; and the increasing bitterness of the Moslems may lead to a revolution. Austria, especially in her commerce and manufactures, suffers greatly from the state of things on her frontiers, and under the present uncertainty and anxiety about the future, The Russian outposts, whether under the name of Montenegrins, Servians, Roumanians, or Russians, have inclosed Austria in a wide semi-circle from the Adriatic to Cracow. Germany will much sooner give up Austria than Russia, and Italy in case of a war would make use of the opportunity to conquer Trentino and the Austrian Littoral. "We are valled in!" the Austrians may well exclaim.—Vienna Cor. London Standard.

The Richest Man in Germany.

The Bremen Handelsblatt has lately given to the world a most interesting piece of information. Who is the richest man in Germany? Most persons would say in reply—Rothschild or some other great banker, or some long-descended German baron. In both cases the searcher for truth would be wrong. The richest man in Prussia is neither banker nor noble, but plain Krupp, the maker of cannons. Krupp, the gunmaker, pays more income tax than any man in Prussia. He pays nearly 110,000 marks, which represents a yearly scale of profit exceeding 5,000,000 marks, or about \$1,250,000. It is true that it is whispered in non-official circles that Krupp, the gunsmith, has a partner who shares his gains and likewise contributes his quota toward the payment of income tax. This mysterious individual is known unto men as the German Government, impersonated by

Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William. The rich man may, therefore, not be as wealthy as he appears to be, seeing that his gains are divided as well as his outgoings with sleeping partners, whose profits are drawn from the heavy taxation borne by the German people.

From the Orient.

By the last steamship which arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama, we glean some interesting items of news from China and Japan.

Industrial expositions are now open in various provinces of Japan. The invention of electric telegraphy was recognized in the Peking (China) Gazette for the first time March 4. It was spoken of in connection with the riots of Foochow, during an attempt to establish a line between Foochow and Amoy.

The Chinese Emperor and family visited the residence of Iwakura, Third Minister of the Crown, April 4 and 5, to witness a private revival of antique dramatic entertainment.

The Japanese Saburo, formerly ruler of Satsuma, and until recently Second Minister near the throne, left the capital for his native province April 5. He was not expected to return. Of late years this once powerful chief has been only a distressing element in the government.

Gen. Legendre and Dr. Antisell, Americans, have been decorated with the second degree of the Japanese Order of Merit.

United States Minister George F. Seward, of China, is seriously ill. It is reported that he will be obliged to return to America.

The infant Emperor of China is reported ill of small-pox. Of course he is to be pitied.

The new Viceroy Canon of China is showing remarkable vigor in attacking abuses. He plays Haroun al Raschid, going about nights disguised, and investigating disorders.

Another big visitor coming to America, Taraka Tujimara, head of the Department of Public Instruction in Japan, is coming to the United States on official business by the next mail steamer.

A Roaming Letter.

We have been shown a letter, addressed from London to a lady at Sutter creek, which has taken twenty-three years to reach its destination. The disposal of about \$15,000 worth of property in England, and hence the authorities have put themselves to more than ordinary trouble to see that it fell into the hands of the party to whom it is addressed. It bears the date of April, 1853, and has circumnavigated the globe twice. It has sought its owner in Sydney, Australia, on two different occasions, and, failing in its mission to the Southern Cross, it fell into the London dead-letter office, where it remained for five years. At last it was forwarded to Sutter creek, and was perused by the rightful party nearly a quarter of a century after it was penned. In the protracted interval that elapsed between its penning and delivery, the estate to which it related was wasted by costly litigation, and is now scarcely worth the trouble of going to look after it.—Amador (Cal.) Ledger.

Well Hidden.

A lady of this place was quietly sitting at her sewing one day last week, when she observed a neighbor approaching the house, whom she did not care to see. She quickly dropped her work and stepped into a closet, so as not "to be at home" to her caller. The closet door closed with a spring and imprisoned the lady. The caller, finding the lady absent, did not stop, but when the lady tried to open the door she discovered, alas, that she was a prisoner. The lady realized that she was consuming the air very fast, yet she was powerless to release herself from her prison. She remained in the closet about four hours, and when her husband returned home at supper-time he missed his wife, but thought nothing about it. Having occasion to look into the closet, he discovered his wife lying insensible on the floor. He quickly drew the inanimate form out, when the air revived her, and thus was prevented what a few hours longer might have proved a sad catastrophe.—Whitehall (N. Y.) Times.

JOHN S. PAYNE, the new Governor of Liberia, is a full-blooded negro, and was born in Richmond, Va. He has been a member of the Liberian Congress for twenty years, and is a very intelligent man.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BREWER	8 1/2	10 1/2
HOGS—LIVE	7 00	7 50
COTTON	13 1/2	13 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	1 15	1 15
CORN	35	35
RYE	75	75
POK—New Moss	21 00	21 25
LARD—STEADY	12 00	12 1/2

CHICAGO.

BREWER—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	5 25
Cows and Heifers	4 50	5 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	4 25
HOGS—LIVE	7 00	7 50
WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 06	1 07
No. 3 Spring	96	97
CORN—No. 2	47	47 1/2
OATS—No. 2	30	30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	64	65
BARLEY—No. 2	27	28
BUTTER—Fancy	27	28
EGGS—Fresh	11	12
POK—Moss	21 00	21 25
LARD	12 00	12 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 30	1 40
CORN—No. 2	45	45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	31	31 1/2
RYE—No. 2	60	61
POK—Moss	21 25	21 50
LARD	12 00	12 1/2
CATTLE	3 00	3 00

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 13	1 14
CORN—No. 2	47	47 1/2
OATS—No. 2	47	47 1/2
RYE	69	70
BARLEY—No. 2	24	25
WHEAT	1 10	1 15
CORN	52	53
OATS	40	42
RYE	70	72
POK—Moss	21 00	21 25
LARD	12 00	12 1/2

PHILADELPHIA.

WHEAT—No. 2	1 20	1 25
CORN	45	45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	31	31 1/2
RYE	60	61
POK—Moss	21 25	21 50
LARD	12 00	12 1/2

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkshire	7 00	7 25
Philadelphia	7 25	7 50
CATTLE—Best	5 50	5 75
Medium	5 25	5 50
SHEEP	4 25	5 50